

## In This Issue

- Page 187 :**  
Boundary Treaty between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China.
- Page 190 :**  
U Nu's Speech at Peking Rally.
- Page 192 :**  
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Rally.
- Page 193 :**  
"Long Live Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty".
- Page 194 :**  
"Our Mutual Friendship may benefit from your endeavours".
- Page 195 :**  
Farewell Address in Peking.

# Joint Communique of the Government of the Union of Burma and the Government of the People's Republic of China

(October 4, 1960)

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China a Government Delegation of the Union of Burma, headed by U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, arrived in Peking on September 28, 1960 on a six-day visit to join in the Celebrations of the National Day of People's Republic of China on October 1st 1960 and to sign the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty on this auspicious occasion. Also arriving in the People's Republic of China for the occasion was General Ne Win, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Union of Burma, who as Prime Minister signed the Burmese-Chinese Agreement on the Boundary Question in January last on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma. The Government Delegation includes Sama Duwa Sinwa Naung, Minister for the Kachin State : Dr. E Maung, Minister for Education and Judicial Affairs : U Yan Aung, Attorney-General of the Union of Burma : Sao Tun Aye, Minister for Education and Health in the Shan State Government : Duwa Zaw Rip, Minister for Public Works and Education in the Kachin State Government and U Ohn, Advisor to the Prime Minister.

Accompanying Prime Minister U Nu on his visit, a Military Delegation, a Trade Delegation, a Culture Delegation, a Sports Delegation and a Press Delegation from the Union of Burma also arrived in Peking on the eve of the Chinese National Day to participate in the celebrations on this doubly auspicious occasion of historic importance to the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China. The Burmese Delegation on the Burmese-Chinese Joint Boundary Committee, headed by Brigadier-General Aung Gyi, had earlier arrived in Peking to attend the Fourth Session of the Joint Committee where the Burmese Chinese Boundary Treaty and the arrangements for its signature on October 1, 1960 were finalised.

During their visit, Prime Minister U Nu, General Ne Win and other distinguished guests from Burma were received by Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Liu Shao Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

On October 1, 1960 the Burmese Delegations attended the National Day parade staged in Tien An Men Square in Peking and joined their Chinese friends in the festivities to commemorate the Eleventh Anniversary of the inauguration of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Burmese Peoples, they conveyed fraternal greetings to the Chinese People, heartily congratulated them on their achievements since the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, and wished them further successes and victories in the stupendous task of national reconstruction.

On the same day, at an impressive ceremony held in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, Prime Minister U Nu, acting on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, and Premier Chou En-lai, acting on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, signed the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty. The signing of this Treaty of historic significance finally settled the question of the Boundary between the two countries left over from history and made the Boundary between the two countries a permanent Boundary of peace and friendship. This is a great victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Bandung Spirit.

Among those present at the ceremony of the signing of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty were, on the Burmese side, General Ne Win, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Union of Burma : Sama Duwa Sinwa Naung, Minister for the Kachin State : Dr. E Maung, Minister for Education and Judicial Affairs : U Yan Aung, Attorney-General of the

Union of Burma : Brigadier-General Aung Gyi, Burmese Chief Delegate on the Burmese-Chinese Joint Boundary Committee : Sao Tun Aye, Minister for Education and Health in the Shan State Government : Duwa Zaw Rip, Minister for Public Works and Education in the Kachin State Government : Ambassador Kyaw Winn : U Ohn, Advisor to the Prime Minister : Brigadier-General Maung Maung, Leader of the Burmese Military Goodwill Delegation : Col. Saw Myint, Leader of the Cultural Delegation : U Mya, Leader of the Trade Delegation : Lt.-Col. Maung Win, Leader of the Sports Delegation : U Khin, Leader of the Journalists Delegation : also present were, U Tha Zan and U Phaw Thin, Members of Parliament : Boh Tin Mg Gyi and U Ohn Nyunt, Representatives of Pyidaungsu Party : Boh Po Kun and U Tee Phee Wun, Representatives of N.U.F. and on the Chinese side, Chairman Liu Shao Chi : Vice Chairman Tung Pi Wu : Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress : Chen Yun, Lin Piao, Teng Tzu Hui, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Li Fu Chun, Li Hsien Nien, Nieh Jung Chen, Tan Chien Lin, Lo Jui Ching, Hsi Chung Hsun, Vice Premiers of the State Council : Shen Chun Ju, Kuo Mo Jo, Huanng Yen Pei, Li Wei Han, Chen Shu Tung, Saifudin, Cheng Chien, Panchen Erdeni, Ho Hsiang Ning, Lin Feng, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress : Lee Ssu Kwang, Burhan Shahidi, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference : Yeh Cheen Yin, Chang Chih Chung, Fu Tso Yi, Vice Chairmen of the National Defence Council : Hsieh Chueh Tsai, President of the Supreme People's Court : Chang Ting Cheng, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate : Yeh Chi Chuang, Minister of Foreign

Trade : Shen Yenping, Minister of Culture; Chang Hsi Jo, President of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries : Chang Han Fu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs : Lee I-mang, Chinese Ambassador to Burma : Yao Chung-ming, Chief Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee : Liu Ming Hui, Vice Governor of Yunnan Province : Tao Chin Pan, Chairman of the Teh Hung Tai Chingpo Autonomous Chou of Yunnan Province.

To celebrate this historic event Burmese Government's gifts consisting of 2,000 tons of Rice and 1,000 tons of Salt were distributed to approximately one million inhabitants of Yunnan living in close proximity to the Burmese-Chinese Boundary, as previously arranged. For this, the Chinese Government was deeply grateful.

Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-Lai took the occasion to review the relations of friendship between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China. They noted with deep satisfaction that, with the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and of the Boundary Treaty between the two countries, the edifice symbolic of Burmese-Chinese Friendship has been successfully built up through the joint efforts of the two peoples under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence jointly initiated by the two countries and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. The friendly relations of the two countries have thereby entered upon a new stage. The two Premiers are firmly convinced that this happy development in the relations between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China is not only in the interest of the two countries, but also

promotes the cause of world peace and friendly relations among nations with different social systems, and that it constitutes a lasting monument to the vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-Lai reaffirmed the solemn determination of their two countries to safeguard, consolidate and expand this edifice of Burmese-Chinese Friendship, and to the end, to maintain closer contact and promote further expansion of economic and cultural co-operation between them in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of Non-Interference in each others internal affairs.

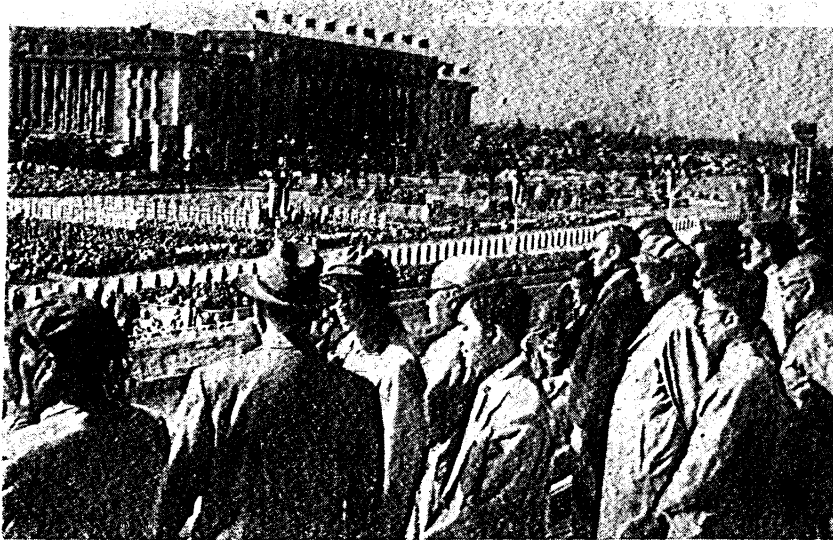
Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-Lai also had a frank and friendly exchange of view on the general international situation. They took note that the present development of the international situation is more than ever favourable to the cause of opposing colonialism : the majority of the countries of Asia and Africa have recently emerged from their former colonial or semi-colonial status and are struggling for a new life of independence, dignity, progress and prosperity for their peoples. The two Premiers expressed sympathy and support for this struggle and agreed that these newly independent nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own ways of life, free from any outside interference.

The two Premiers are convinced that the imperative need of the world today is the maintenance and safeguarding of international peace and security and the promotion of good neighbourly and friendly relations among nations regardless of differences in their political and social systems. It is their profound belief that

this objective can be achieved on the basis of respect for and observance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. The application of these principles calls for constant and active endeavours to settle all outstanding international problems especially those which constitute the main source of world tension, in the spirit of friendly negotiation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. The sincere application of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the policy of friendly negotiation would make for the realization of international tension, and thus pave the way for the attainment of general disarmament and of an enduring peace. The two Premiers stressed once again the firm resolution of their two Governments to continue their efforts to enlarge the area of peace and friendship through the sincere application of these principles in their relations with other nations.

In this context, Prime Minister U Nu reaffirmed his conviction that the restoration of the rightful place of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations will not only strengthen this world organization but also contribute in a large measure to the reduction of tension and the preservation of peace in Asia and the world at large and to the promotion of international co-operation.

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, Prime Minister U Nu formally invited Premier Chou En-Lai to pay a friendly visit to the Union of Burma to participate in the National Day celebrations of the Union of Burma on January 4th 1961 and to exchange with him the Instruments of Ratification of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty on that auspicious occasion. Premier Chou En-Lai accepted the invitation with much pleasure.



The Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu and Bogoyke Ne Win watching the march-past of processions held on the parade grounds before the Tiananmen Tribuna in Peking from the grand pavilion on the Chinese National Day, October 1

October 13, 1960

BURMA WEEKLY BULLETIN

187

# Boundary Treaty Between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,

Being of the agreed opinion that the long outstanding question of the boundary between the two countries is a question inherited from history, that since the two countries successively won independence, the traditional friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries have undergone a new development, and the fact that the Prime Ministers of the two countries jointly initiated in 1954 the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence among nations with different social systems as principles guiding relations between the two countries has all the more greatly promoted the friendly relations between the two countries and has created conditions for the settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries:

Noting with satisfaction that the successive Governments of the Union of Burma and the Government of the People's Republic of China, conducting friendly consultation and showing mutual understanding and mutual accommodation in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, have overcome various difficulties, and have eventually reached a successful and overall settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries: and

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation of the entire boundary between the two countries and its emergence as a boundary of peace and friendship not only represent a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between Burma and China, but also constitute an important contribution to the safeguarding of Asian and world peace:

Have resolved for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty on the basis of the Agreement on the Question of the Boundary between the two Countries signed by Prime Minister Ne Win and Premier Chou En-lai on January 28, 1960 and appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows:

U Nu, Prime Minister, for the President of the Union of Burma, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, for the Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Who having mutually examined their full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

## ARTICLE I

In accordance with the principle of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the spirit of friendship and mutual accommodation, the Union of Burma agrees to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang (measuring about 153 square kilometres, 59 square miles, and as indicated in the attached map) which belongs to China and the People's Republic of China agrees to delimit the section of the boundary from the junction of the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting Rivers to the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung Rivers, in accordance with the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Government on June 18, 1941, with the exception of the adjustments provided for in Articles II and III of the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE II

In view of the relations of equality and friendship between Burma and China, the two Parties decide to abrogate the "perpetual lease" by Burma of the Meng-Mao Triangular area (Namwan Assigned Tract) which belongs to China. Taking into account the practical needs of the Burmese side, the Chinese side agrees to turn over this area (measuring about 220 square kilometres, 85 square miles, and as indicated in the attached map) to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma. In exchange, and having regard for historical ties and the integrity of the tribes, the Burmese side agrees to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas (measuring about 189 square kilometres, 73 square miles, and as indicated in the attached map) under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes, which belong to Burma according to the provision in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Government, on June 18, 1941.

## ARTICLE III

For the convenience of administration by each side and having regard for the intra-tribal relationship and production and livelihood needs of the local inhabitants, the two parties agree to make fair and reasonable adjustments to a small section of the boundary line as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941, by including in China Yawng Hok and Lungnai Villages and including in Burma Umhpa, Pan Kung, Pan Nawng and Pan Wai Villages, so that these boundary-line-intersected villages will no longer be intersected by the boundary line.

## ARTICLE IV

The Chinese Government, in line with its consistent policy of opposing foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang of Burma as provided in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

## ARTICLE V

The Contracting Parties agree that the section of the boundary from the High Conical Peak to the western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary, with the exception of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, shall be fixed along the traditional customary line, i.e., from the High Conical Peak northwards along the watershed between the Taping, the Shweli and the Nu Rivers and the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, to a point on the south bank of the Tulung (Taron) River west of Western Chingdam Village, thence across the Tulung (Taron) River and then further along the watershed

between the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village and the Tsayul River on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River excluding the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village on the other, to the western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary.

## ARTICLE VI

The Contracting Parties affirm that the two sections of the boundary from the High Conical Peak to the junction of the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting Rivers and from the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung Rivers to the southeastern extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary at the junction of the Nam La and the Lanchang (Mekong) Rivers were already delimited in the past and require no change, the Boundary being as delineated in the maps attached to the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE VII

I. In accordance with the provisions of Articles I and V of the present Treaty, the alignment of the section of the boundary line from the High Conical Peak to the Western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary shall be as follows:

(1) From the High Conical Peak (Mu Lang Pum, Manang Pum) the line runs northwards, then southwards and then northeastwards along the watershed between the Taping River (Ta Ying Chiang), the Lung Chuan Chiang (Shweli) and the Nu (Salween) Rivers on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, passing through Shuei Cheng (Machyi) Pass, Panwa Pass, Tasamin Shan, Hpare (Yemawlaungu Hkyet) Pass and Chitsu (Lagwi) Pass to the source of the Chu-Ita Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho).

(2) From the source of the Chu-Ita Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho) the line runs northwards along the Chu-Ita Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho) to its junction with its tributary flowing in from the north, thence northwards along this tributary to a point on the watershed between the tributaries of the Hpimaw (Htang Kyam Kyaung) River on the one hand and the Wang Ke (Moku Kyaung) River and its tributary, the Chu-Ita Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho) on the other, thence westwards along this watershed, passing through Macu Lo Waddy (Height 2,423 metres, 7,950 feet), thence northwards till it crosses the Hpimaw (Htang Kyam Kyaung) River west of Hpimaw Village: thence northwards along the ridge, passing through Luksang Bum and crossing the Gan (Kang Hao) River to reach the Wuchung (Wasok Kyaung) River thence westwards along the Wuchung (Wasok Kyaung) River to its junction with the Hsiao Chiang (Ngawchang Hka) River: thence northwards up the Hsiao Chiang (Ngawchang Hka) River: thence, northwards up the Hsiao Chiao Chiang (Ngawchang Hka) River to its junction with the Ta Hpawte (Hpawte Kyaung) River. Thence the line runs north of Kangfang Village generally eastwards and then southeastwards along the watershed between the Hsiao Hpawte (Hpawshi Kyaung) River and the Wuchung (Wasok Kyaung) River on the one hand and the Ta Hpawte (Hpawte Kyaung) River on the other to a point on the watershed between the Nu (Salween) and the Nmai Hka Rivers.

(3) From the above mentioned point on the watershed between the Nu (Salween) and the Nmai Hka Rivers, the line runs generally northwards along the watershed between the Nu (Salween) River and the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other passing through Kai Ngo Tu (Sajyang) Pass, Sala Pass, Ming Ke (Nahke) Pass, Nichi U (Gigi Thara) Pass, Kawchi Thara Pass, Jongjit L'ka, Hkora Razi to Tusehpong Razi (3,289 metres, 10,833 feet).

(4) From Tusehpong Razi, the line runs generally northwards along the ridge, passing through height 2,892 metres and height 2,140 metres, to a point on the south bank of the Tulung (Taron) River to its junction with its tributary on its northern bank, and thence northwards along the ridge to Kundam Razi (Lung Awng Hpong, 3,623 metres, 11,888 feet).

(5) From Kundam Razi (Lung Awng Hpong) the line runs generally northwards and northwards along the watershed between the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village on the one hand, and the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River (excluding the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam Village) on the other passing through Thala Pass, Sungya (Amansan) L'Ka to Yulang Pass.

(6) From Yulang Pass the line runs generally southwestwards along the watershed between the Tsayul (Zayul) River on the one hand and the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River on the other, passing through Gamlang L'Ka to the western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary.

II. In accordance with the provisions of Articles I, II, III and VI of the present Treaty, the alignment of the section of the boundary line from the High Conical Peak to the southeastern extremity of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary shall be as follows:

(1) From the High Conical Peak, the line runs generally southwestwards along the watershed between the upper tributaries of the Taping River, the Mong Ka Hka and the upper tributaries of the Ta Pa Chiang (Tabak Hka) Rivers on the one hand and the lower tributaries of the Nmai Hka River on the other, passing through Ta Ka Kou (Lunghkyen Kyet) and thence northwards to Hsiao Chueh Pass (Tabak-Hku Hkyet).

(2) From Hsiao Chueh Pass (Tabak-Hku Hkyet) the line runs down the Ta Pa Chiang (Tabak Hka), the Mong Ka Hka and up the Shih Tzu (Pankoi Hka) River (the upper stretch of which is known as the Hkatong Hka River) to its source.

(3) From the source of the Shih Tzu (Pankoi Hka) River the line runs southwestwards and then westwards along the watershed between the Mong Lai Hka on the one hand and the Pajao Hka, the Ma Li Ka River and the Nan Shan (Namsang Hka) River on the other to the source of the Laisa Stream.

(4) From the source of the Laisa Stream, the line runs down the Laisa Stream and up the Mu Lei Chang (Molechaung) and the Gayang Hka (Cheyang Hka), passing through Ma Po Tzu (A-Law-Hkyet), and then runs southwards down the Nan Pen Chiang (Nampaung Hka) to its junction with the Taping River: thence eastwards up the Taping River to the point where the Taping River meets a small ridge west of the junction of the Kuli Hka Stream with the Taping River.

(5) From the point where the Taping River meets the above mentioned small ridge, the line runs along the watershed between the Kuli Hka Stream, the Hsua (Namsa Hka) River and the tributaries of the Namwan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Taping River west of the Kuli Hka Stream on the other, up to Pang Chien Shan (Pan Teng Shan).

(6) From Pang Chien Shan (Pan Teng Shan), the line runs southwards to join the Kindit Hka, then down the Kindit Hka and the Nam Wa Hka (Pang Ling River) to a point on the south bank of the Nam Wa Hka (Pang Ling River) southeast Man Yung Hai Village and north of Nawang Sa Village thence in a straight line southwards and then southwards to the Nam Sah (Manting Hka) River then it runs down the course of the Nam Sah (Manting Hka) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past to its junction with the Namwan River, thence down the course of the Namwan River as it was at that time to its junction with the course of the Shweli River as it was at that time.

(7) From the junction of the course of the Namwan River and the Shweli River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past to the junction of the Shweli and the Wanting (Nam Yang) Rivers, the location of the line shall be as delineated on the maps attached to the present Treaty. Thence the line runs up the course of the Wanting (Nam Yang) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past and the Weishang Hka, then turns northwards along a tributary of the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River to its junction with the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River, thence eastwards up the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River, passing through Ching Shu Pass, and thence along the Mong-long Kka and the original course of Mong Ko (Nam Ko) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, thence up the Nam Hkai and the Nam Pang Wa Rivers, passing through a pass, and then along the Man Hsing (Nam Hpaun) River (whose upper stretch is known as the Nam Tep (Nam Lep) River to its junction with the Nu (Salween) River, thence eastwards up the Nu (Salween) River to its junction with the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream.

(8) From the junction of the Nu (Salween) River with the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream, the line runs southwards along the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream, then southwards along the watershed between the Meng Peng Ho the upper stretch of the Nam Peng River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Nu (Salween) River on the other up to Pao Lou Shan.

(9) From Pao Lou Shan, the line runs southeastwards along the Wayao Kou Stream, the ridge south of the Mai Ti (Mai Ti Ho) River, the Pan Chiao Ho and the Hsiao Lu Chang (Hsin Chai Kou) Stream up to the source of the Hsiao Lu Chang (Hsin Chai Kou) Stream. From the source of the above stream to the junction of the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting Rivers, the location of the line shall be as delineated on the maps attached to the present Treaty. The line then runs eastwards for about four kilometres (about three miles) up the Nam Ting River and thence southeastwards along the northwest slope of Kummuta Shan (Loi Hseng) to the top of Kummuta Shan (Loi Sheng).

(10) From the top of Kummuta Shan (Loi Hseng) the line runs southeastwards along a tributary of the Kung Meng Ho (Nam Loi Hsa) River to its junction with another tributary flowing in from the southeast: thence the latter tributary to a point northwest of Maklawt (Ma Law) Village. Thence, the line runs in a straight line to a point southwest of Maklawt (Ma Law) Village, and again in a straight line crosses a tributary of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River to Shien Jen Shan, located east of the junction of the above mentioned tributary with another tributary of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River, thence along the watershed between the above two tributaries of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River to the source of the one to the west and then turn westwards and southwest along the Mong Ling Shan ridge, up to the top of Mong Ling Shan. Thence it runs eastwards and southeastwards along the Nam Pan River to its junction with a tributary, northeast of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, which flows in from the southwest: thence in a southwesterly direction up that tributary to a point northeast of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, from where it turns southwards passing through a point east of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, and crosses a tributary of the Nam Pan River south of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, thence westwards to the source of the Nam It River a little east of Chao Pao (Taklyet No) Village. Thence the line runs southwards along the Nam It and the Nam Mu Rivers, and then turns eastwards along the Nam Kunglong and the Chawk Hkrak Rivers to the northeast source of the Chawk Hkrak River.

(11) From the northeast source of the Chawk Hkrak River, the line runs southwards and eastwards along the watershed between the upper tributaries of the Nam Kunglong River on the one hand and the southern tributaries of the Chawk Hkrak River and the Nam Tin (Nam Htung) River on the other, to a point on the west side of Umpha Village. Thence it runs eastwards passing a point 100 metres north of Umpha Village, and then eastwards up to the source of a small river, on the above-mentioned watershed, then along the ridge eastwards to the source of a tributary of the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River (the upper stretch of which is called the Tatung River), which it follows in an easterly and northeasterly direction to its junction with another tributary of the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River following it from the southeast: thence it follows this tributary to its source on the watershed between the Mongtum (Nam Tum) and the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) Rivers. It then crosses the watershed in an easterly direction to the source of the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) River which it follows to its junction with its tributary flowing in from the north, thence in northerly direction along the above-mentioned tributary passing through a point on the Kanpinau ridge, thence generally eastwards along a valley crossing the junction of two subtributaries of a tributary of the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) River then northeastwards to the watershed between the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River on the one hand, and the Nam Ma River on the other, until it reaches height 1,941.8 metres, (6,370 feet). Thence the line runs eastward, then southwards and then northwards along the watershed between the Mongtum (Nam Tum), the La Meng (Nam Meng Ho) the He (Hei Ho), the Ku Hsing Ho (Nam Hka Lam) and the Nam Hka Hkiao (Nam Hsiang) Rivers on the one hand and the Nam Ma River on the other, up to a point on this watershed northwest of La Law Village.

(12) From the point on the above mentioned watershed northwest of La Law Village the line runs down the nearest tributary of the Nam Hka Hkiao River and thence down the Nam Hka Hkiao River to its junction with a tributary flowing in from the southwest. Thence the line runs generally southwestwards up that tributary to its source, which is northeast of and nearest to height 2,180 metres (7,152 feet) thence it crosses the ridge at a point 150 metres (492 feet) southeast of the above mentioned height and then turns southwards to the source of the nearest tributary of the Nam Lung (Nam Sak) River, rising at the above mentioned height. Thence it runs along this tributary to its junction with the Nam Lung (Nam Sak) River, from where it proceeds along the Nam Lung (Nam Sak), the Nam Hse and the Nam Hka Rivers to the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung Rivers, and thence up the Nam Yung River to its source.

(13) From the source of the Nam Yung River the line runs in south-easterly direction to the watershed between the Na-Wu (Nam Wong) and the Nam Fai (Nam Hpe) Rivers: thence generally eastwards along the above mentioned watershed and then eastwards along the Na Wu (Nam Wong) River, which it follows to its junction with the Nam Lai (Nam Lai) River, thence along the watershed between the Na Wu (Nam Wong) and the Nam Lai (Nam Lai) Rivers to the Ang Lang Shan (Loi Ang Lawng) ridge: thence northwards along the ridge to the top of Ang Lang Shan (Loi Ang Lawng), thence generally eastwards along the ridge, crosses the Nam Tung Chik (Nam Tonghkek) River and then follows the watershed between the tributaries on the west bank of the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River at the north of the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River and the Nam La Ho a tributary of the (Nam Ma) River on the one hand and the tributaries of the west bank of the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River at the south of the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River on the other, up to the top of Pang Shun Shan (Loi Pang Shun).

(14) From the top of Pang Shun Shan (Loi Pang Shun) the line runs generally eastwards along the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River, the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River, the course of the Nam Lo (Nam Law) Stream as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, and the Nam Wo (Nambok) River to the source of the Nam Wo (Nambok) River at Nan Wo Kai Nan Shan (Loi Kwainang).

(15) From the source of the Nam Wo (Nambok) River at Nan Wo Kai Nai Shan (Loi Kwainang) the line runs generally eastwards along the watershed between the Nam La (Nam Lak) (a tributary of the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River, the Nam Fai (Nam Hpe) and the Nam Hsi (Nam Haw) Rivers on the one hand and the Nam Ping (Nam Hpen), the Nam Mau (Nam Mawng) and the Nam Hsi Pang (Nam Hsi Pang) Rivers on the other, up to San Min Po Loi Hsamong).

(16) From San Min Po (Loi Hsamong) the line runs in a general north-easterly direction to a point on the west bank of the Nam Lam River. Thence it descends the Nam Lam River to the foot of Chiu Na Shan (Kyu Nak) on the south bank of the Nam Lam River and then runs in a general southeasterly direction passing through Hue Ling Lang (Hwe Mawh-Hkio), La Ti (La Tip), Nam Meng Mao (Nammong Hau) to Mai Niu Tung (Mai Niu Tawng): thence the line runs in a general northeasterly direction passing through Lung Man Tang (Longman Tawng) to the Hui La (Hwe La) Stream, which it follows northwards to its junction with the Nam Lam River. Thence the line runs eastwards and southwards along the Nam Lam, the Nam Chih (Nam Se) Rivers and the Nam Chia (Hwe Sak) Stream, to Lei Len Ti Fa Shan (Loi Len Ti Hpa). The line then follows the Nam Mot (Nan Mai), the Nam Tung (Nam Tung) and the Nam Ta Rivers to Hsing Kang Lei Shan (Loi Makhinkawng).

(17) From Hsing Kang Lei Shan (Loi Makhinkawng) the line runs eastwards along the watershed between the Nam Nga River and its upper tributaries on the one hand and the Nam Loi River (including its tributary the Nam He River) on the other, to the top of Kwang Pien Nei Shan (Kwang Peknoi).

(18) From the top of Kwang Pien Nei Shan (Kwang Peknoi) the line runs generally northwards along the Hue Le (Nam Luk) River and the course of the Nam Nga River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, to the junction of the Nam Nga and the Lanchang (Mekong) Rivers: thence down the Lanchang (Mekong) River up to the southeastern extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary line at the junction of the Nam La and the Lanchang (Mekong) Rivers.

III. The alignment of the entire boundary line between the two countries described in this article and the location of the temporary boundary marks erected by both sides during joint survey are shown on the 1/250,000 maps indicating the entire boundary and on the 1/50,000 maps of certain areas which are attached to the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Contracting Parties agree that wherever the boundary follows a river, the mid-stream line shall be the boundary in the case of an unnavigable river, and the middle line of the main navigational channel (the deepest watercourse) shall be the boundary in the case of navigable river. In case the boundary of river changes its course, the boundary line between the two countries shall remain unchanged in the absence of other agreements between the two sides.

#### ARTICLE IX

The Contracting Parties agree that:

1. Upon the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Meng-Mao Triangular Area to be turned over to Burma under Article II of the present treaty shall become territory of the Union of Burma;
2. The area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang to be returned to China under Article I of the present Treaty and the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China under Article II shall be handed over by the Burmese Government to the Chinese Government within four months after the present Treaty comes into force;
3. The areas to be adjusted under Article III of the present Treaty shall be handed over respectively by the Government of one Contracting Party to that of the other within four months after the present Treaty comes into force.

#### ARTICLE X

After the signing of the present Treaty, the Burmese-Chinese Joint Boundary Committee constituted in pursuance of the Agreement between the two countries of January 28, 1960, shall continue to carry out necessary surveys of the boundary line between the two countries, to set up new boundary markers and to examine, repair and remould old boundary markers, and shall draft a protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of all the boundary markers, with detailed maps attached showing the boundary line and the location of the boundary markers. The above-mentioned protocol, upon being concluded by the Governments of the two countries, shall become an annex to the present Treaty and the detailed maps shall replace the maps attached to the present Treaty.

Upon the conclusion of the above-mentioned protocol, the tasks of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee shall be terminated and the Agreement between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries of January 28, 1960 shall cease to be in force.

October 13, 1960

**BURMA WEEKLY BULLETIN**

189

**ARTICLE XI**

The Contracting Parties agree that any dispute concerning the Boundary which may arise after the formal delimitations of the boundary between the two countries shall be settled by the two sides through friendly consultations.

**ARTICLE XII**

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Upon the coming into force of the present Treaty, all past treaties, exchanged notes and other documents relating to the boundary between the two countries shall be no longer in force, except as otherwise provided in Article X of the present Treaty with regard to the Agreement between the two parties on the Question of the Boundary between the Two Countries of January 28, 1960.

DONE in duplicate in Peking on the first day of October, 1960, in the Burmese, Chinese and English languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

(Sd.) MAUNG NU

Plenipotentiary of the Union of  
Burma.

(Sd.) CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the People's  
Republic of China.

**Exchange of Notes**

(Translation)

PEKING,  
October 1, 1960.

YOUR EXCELLENCY MR. PRIME MINISTER,

During the negotiations for the Boundary Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma, our two parties have reached an understanding on points which I now have the honour on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, to confirm as follows:

1. The inhabitants of the areas to be handed over by one side to the other in pursuance of the provisions of Articles I, II and III of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty shall, after the handing over of the areas, be definitely considered citizens of the side to which the areas belong. Any inhabitants of these areas who do not wish to be transferred to the other side along with the areas may within one year of the coming into force of the Treaty, declare their choice of the nationality of the original side and may, within two years, move into the territory of the original side. When moving, the movables of the above-mentioned inhabitants may be taken out of the country and their real estates transferred in return for payments.

2. In accordance with the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in order to facilitate administration by each side and to avoid disputes between the border inhabitants of the two sides, so as to facilitate the promotion of the development of friendly and amicable relations between the border inhabitants of the two countries, the two sides are of the agreed opinion that the question of the cultivation of trans-frontier lands, which exists now in the Sino-Burmese border areas and may arise from the present delimitation of the boundary and adjustment of boundary-line-intersected-villages, should be settled. For this purpose, the following principles are defined:

- (1) Each side shall see to it that no new cases of trans-frontier cultivation of lands shall be allowed for its border inhabitants, nor the cultivation or management of trans-frontier cultivation lands, which has been given up, shall be resumed in the territory of the other side.
- (2) Both Governments shall adopt measures to eliminate step by step within three years of the coming into force of the Treaty the situation of the cultivation of trans-frontier lands by border inhabitants.
- (3) Border inhabitants of each side, while continuing to cultivate trans-frontier lands within the above prescribed period, shall observe the laws and regulations of the country in which the lands are situated.
- (4) To implement the above-mentioned agreements, local officials of the two sides may hold meetings as required by the circumstances to settle related questions through consultation. Procedure for the meetings shall be discussed and determined by the Governments of the two countries.

3. With a view to promoting friendly relations between the two sides in the border areas, local officials of the two countries shall hold meetings as required to settle questions of a local nature which may arise in the border areas of the two sides.

If the above points receive Your Excellency's confirmation, the present note and your reply shall form an agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma and shall come into effect at the same time as the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sd.) CHOU EN-LAI,  
Prime Minister of the State Council  
of the People's Republic of China.

HIS EXCELLENCY U NU,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF BURMA.

(Translation)

PEKING,  
October 1, 1960

YOUR EXCELLENCY MR. PRIME MINISTER,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date, which reads as follows:

"During the negotiations for the Boundary Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma, our two parties have reached an understanding on points which I now have the honour on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, to confirm as follows:

1. The inhabitants of the areas to be handed over by one side to the other in pursuance of the provisions of Articles I, II and III of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty shall, after the handing over of the areas, be definitely considered citizens of the side to which the areas belong. Any inhabitants of these areas who do not wish to be transferred to the other side along with the areas may within one year of the coming into force of the Treaty, declare their choice of the nationality of the original side and may, within two years, move into the territory of the original side. When moving, the movables of the above-mentioned inhabitants may be taken out of the country and their real estates transferred in return for payments.

2. In accordance with the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in order to facilitate administration by each side and to avoid disputes between the border inhabitants of the two sides, so as to facilitate the promotion of the development of friendly and amicable relations between the border inhabitants of the two countries, the two sides are of the agreed opinion that the question of the cultivation of trans-frontier lands, which exists now in the Sino-Burmese border areas and may arise from the present delimitation of the boundary and adjustment of boundary-line-intersected-villages, should be settled. For this purpose, the following principles are defined:

- (1) Each side shall see to it that no new cases of trans-frontier cultivation of lands shall be allowed for its border inhabitants, nor the cultivation or management of trans-frontier cultivation lands, which has been given up, shall be resumed in the territory of the other side.
- (2) Both Governments shall adopt measures to eliminate step by step within three years of the coming into force of the Treaty the situation of the cultivation of trans-frontier lands by border inhabitants.
- (3) Border inhabitants of each side, while continuing to cultivate trans-frontier lands within the above prescribed period, shall observe the laws and regulations of the country in which the lands are situated.
- (4) To implement the above-mentioned agreements, local officials of the two sides may hold meetings as required by the circumstances to settle related questions through consultation. Procedure for the meetings shall be discussed and determined by the Governments of the two countries.

3. With a view to promoting friendly relations between the two sides in the border areas, local officials of the two countries shall hold meetings as required to settle questions of a local nature which may arise in the border areas of the two sides.

If the above points receive Your Excellency's confirmation, the present note and your reply shall form an agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma and shall come into effect at the same time as the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty."

In reply I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, to confirm the above points.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sd.) MAUNG NU,  
Prime Minister of the Union of Burma.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. CHOU EN-LAI,  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE STATE COUNCIL  
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

## U Nu's Speech at Peking Rally

Text of Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu of the Union of Burma at the Mass Rally on October 2, in the celebration of the Signing of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty

FRIENDS,

Yesterday I and the members of the Burmese Special Mission had the privilege of participating in the Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It was such a joyful and impressive celebration that all of us were extremely thrilled. This is the third time that I am visiting your beautiful capital, Peking, and this particular occasion has been for me the most enjoyable and happiest of all. Yesterday was a memorable day, made more memorable by the spectacular anniversary celebration, with its wonderful kaleidoscope of different cultural groups and races, regional dresses, colours and sounds. The grandeur and the variety that characterised the anniversary celebration also testified realistically to the extremely high level of culture and achievement that are the proud possessions of your great country.

Our happiness and joy at having participated in the anniversary celebration are intensified beyond measure by the opportunity I have today of meeting you and addressing this enthusiastic mass rally. For this privilege and pleasure, I am truly grateful to your leaders. I shall remember this auspicious occasion always with pride and satisfaction.

Besides this feeling of pride and satisfaction at having such a wonderful opportunity to meet and address you, I am moved by the thought that this meeting will have a positive significance for both our countries as well as for the rest of the world. This significance is derived from the fact that your country and mine have been able to solve at last a longstanding problem that had existed for over a thousand years between the two nations, and that this solution has been arrived at by the two countries to their mutual satisfaction, freely, amicably and harmoniously.

As you are no doubt aware, the Burmese, who are numerically the largest race in the Union of Burma, are of Central Asian origin, having slowly moved down south towards the Indian Ocean a long, long time ago. The Burmese, who thus are an Asiatic race, settled in the valleys of the Irrawaddy, the Chindwin, the Sittang and the Salween, and founded the first Burmese Empire under King Anawratha in the eleventh century.

Friendly and cordial relations between Burma and China have existed from those early days. Chinese court records bear witness to the fact that envoys from Burma reached the capital of your country in the Sung period, and were treated with courtesy



The Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu addressing a mass rally held at the Peking Workers' Stadium on October 2 in support of the signing of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty

and consideration. From the very early times, cultural and economic relations between the two countries have prevailed freely and extensively.

Sino-Burmese relations, down to the time of the disappearance of the Burmese Monarchy, were generally and fundamentally excellent, and close and friendly commercial, cultural and diplomatic relations between the two countries were maintained through the centuries, with only exceptional disruptions.

These disruptions occurred only at those times when in the course of Chinese history, as you know, China herself was subjected to the aggressive actions of imperialistic minded rulers, and the disruption of peaceful relations between Burma and China on such occasions was more or less an extension of what China herself was going through. At such times, the harmonious and cordial relations existing between the two countries were adversely affected, though not in a prolonged or extensive way. Actually, there have been only two occasions in history when peace between the two countries was disrupted.

One of these two occasions was when Mongol rulers invaded China and carried on their campaigns right down through to Burma. At that time the dynasty of the Pagan kings in Burma came to an end.

But peace was soon restored between China and Burma, and cordial relations again prevailed.

The second occasion was when China was overrun by the Manchu kings. Our country again became involved as a result of the imperialistic venture of one of the Manchu kings. But after four years, peace was restored, and cordial and friendly relations were again established between the two countries. Diplomatic relations were resumed with fervour and harmony. There is a well known Burmese poem of considerable length, celebrating the arrival and reception of the Chinese envoy at the court of Burma, after peaceful and harmonious relations were re-established at the end of the four-year break.

Dear Chinese Friends, the history of the relations between China and Burma shows that, except for the two rare occasions I have mentioned above, a continuous state of peace and friendship between our two countries, has been the normal pattern. Relations between China and Burma especially in those periods when China was under national rulers were most cordial and warm.

Whenever I recall to my mind these friendly and harmonious relations between our countries, these being the historical truth, I feel gladdened in my heart. I also



October 13, 1960

**BURMA WEEKLY BULLETIN**

191

feel encouraged and confident when I look forward, since this history of past relations is a happy augury for the future.

In view of the historical fact that our two countries did live together as neighbours in peace and harmony for centuries, you, my friends, will agree with me that there are solid and substantial foundations for the Sino-Burmese Friendship that is overwhelmingly evident to-day and for the continuance and durability of such Friendship.

I am indeed very happy to have had this opportunity of recalling the past history of the relations between our two countries, since the present must be placed in the context of the past. Yesterday, the leaders of the two countries have signed the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, representing an agreement arrived at freely and willingly by both the countries, with mutual satisfaction and complete accord by both sides. I strongly believe that one of the factors contributing to the successful conclusion of such an agreement has been the undeniable existence of solid and substantial foundations for Sino-Burmese Friendship, foundations laid in the course of history.

Well then, the question might be raised why, if our two countries have had historically peaceful and harmoniously relations, there should be any need for a Boundary Treaty.

This question can be answered fully and satisfactorily.

We need not rack our brains for the answer. In this age of scientific achievements, there are no more any barriers to easy accessibility between countries. Distance has lost any significance. In fact, there are not parts of the globe which remain unexplored and inaccessible to human beings. In such a scientific age, is it not desirable for all countries of the world to be definite and certain about their own borders, especially about mutual borders?

Only when there is such definite and certain knowledge, mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity can be properly exercised, with no risk of misunderstanding.

Only when there is no misunderstanding between countries regarding their territorial limits, there can arise no disputes concerning territorial limits.

Only when there are no disputes of this kind, continued friendship and harmony between countries will endure for all time.

That is why, in this scientific age, definite delimitation of boundaries has become an important matter.

It is true that historically our two countries have lived together in peace, harmony and friendship. It is true that the foundations of our mutual respect and friendship are of solid and substantial proportions.

But, in the olden days, because the need was not felt acutely, there was no precise

and complete delimitation of the boundary between the two countries as at present.

In comparatively recent times, when the Burmese Monarchy gave way to British Rule in our country, the question of delimitation of the Sino-Burmese Border was only partially settled, with a portion of the border remaining undelimited.

Therefore, in this scientific age of easy accessibility between countries, we have a responsibility for definitely delimiting the remaining undemarcated portion of our mutual boundary, so that there shall be no chance of any dispute about territorial limits arising and leading to misunderstanding. If there is no such misunderstanding the friendship and harmonious relations between our two countries will remain long lasting.

This responsibility is one which both our countries have to bear and have to discharge. It is not a light task to undertake. It is a noble task which has to be undertaken with goodwill both in the interests of our two countries and in the interests of world peace.

This being so, after Burma became a sovereign independent state and after the People's Republic of China was founded, the governments of the two countries made up their minds to discharge this great and noble responsibility.

Accordingly, the governments of the two countries devoted their energies to the task of delimiting the remaining undemarcated portion of the border. You will remember that I came here, to your beautiful capital, in connection with this matter, once in my capacity as Prime Minister and at another time on behalf of Prime Minister U Ba Swe. You will remember that General Ne Win, when he was Prime Minister of Burma, came here for discussions on this question. You will also remember that Premier Chou En-lai visited our country on behalf of your government, to discuss the matter.

These discussions gradually led to a successful conclusion which was mutually satisfactory, in January 1960.

Yesterday, on the 1st of October 1960, being the auspicious anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the government leaders of our two countries signed the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, embodying a solution of the Sino-Burmese Border question, a solution arrived at freely, willingly and to the mutual satisfaction of both the countries.

On behalf of both the Government and the people of the Union of Burma, I wish to put on record our appreciation of and gratitude for the goodwill and understanding shown by the Government of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Foreign Minister Chan Han Fu and Mr. Yao Chung Ming, former Ambassador to Burma, as well as for the hard work that had been put in by the officials of the Chinese Government, which has made it possible for this Treaty to be signed.

I am sure that just as we feel happy and joyful in having this Boundary Treaty concluded and signed, you, my friends, assembled here will also feel happy and joyful over this Treaty.

It has been shown that the foundations for friendship between our two countries are historically solid and substantial.

Therefore the Boundary Treaty that we signed yesterday is a great and grand edifice of mutual friendship built on these firm foundations.

But, is it enough to have built this grand edifice of friendship between the two nations? Dear Chinese Friends, it is by no means the end of the matter. There remains an additional task.

This additional task is to see to it that there shall be no deterioration of the grand beautiful edifice of friendship that we have created, and to keep up and maintain this edifice with all the means at our disposal, so that it will remain forever, new, shining, resplendent and glorious. This task of maintaining the great edifice of Sino-Burmese Friendship in all its original firmness and splendour is a task not only for the present generations of the Chinese and Burmese Peoples. It is a task which must be shouldered also by posterity in both our countries, so that this edifice of friendship may endure undiminished and untarnished generation upon generation.

Fortunately, to enable all of us to discharge fully this great task of maintaining the edifice of peace and friendship, there is a means, a method ready to hand.

This method is none other than the proper and faithful exercise of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, propounded, as you know, by Premier Chou En-lai himself since 1954.

In fact the successful conclusion of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty is due to the observance and practice of these Five Principles by both our countries.

Therefore, in the future too if we hold fast to these Five Principles in all our actions, the great edifice of friendship that our two countries have created yesterday will not only remain firm and unshakable but also gain even more in grandeur and beauty.

Dear Chinese Friends, I am sure you are thoroughly acquainted with these Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. However, you will pardon me if I briefly reiterate them now. These Five Principles are as follows:—

- (1) Mutual Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

(Continued on page 194)

# Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Rally

Text of Speech delivered by H.E. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, at the Mass Rally on October 2, in celebration of the Signing of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty

YOUR EXCELLENCY RESPECTED PRIME MINISTER U NU, YOUR EXCELLENCY RESPECTED GENERAL NE WIN, RESPECTED DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM BURMA, FRIENDS AND COMRADES,

Today, people of all circles of Peking, the capital of China, are holding here a grand rally to celebrate the Signing of the Treaty of Boundary between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma. Let us warmly greet the extremely auspicious event of this year, the Sino-Burmese Friendship Year. We feel particularly happy that joining with us in this celebration meeting are His Excellency U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma; His Excellency General Ne Win, Chief of General Staff of the Burmese Defence Forces; the Government Delegation of the Union of Burma; the Burmese Delegates to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee headed by Brigadier Aung Gyi, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Burmese Defence Forces; the Military Goodwill Mission headed by Brigadier Maung Maung, Director of Military Training of the Burmese Defence Forces; the Trade Mission headed by U Mya, Member of the Burmese Parliament; the Burmese Cultural Delegation headed by Colonel Saw Myint; the Burmese Sports Delegation headed by Lt.-Colonel Maung Win and the Burmese Press Delegation headed by U Khin, totalling over three hundred honourable guests. These delegations include high-ranking officials of Burmese Government, representatives of the Burmese Union Party, and the Burmese National United Front, leaders of the Kachin and Shan States, and well-known figures in military, economic, cultural, art, sports and press circles in Burma. This is a friendly affair which is the biggest in scale, largest in number of participants, and broadest in scope in the history of Sino-Burmese Friendship. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of the two countries living on the Sino-Burmese borders are attending extensive and warm friendly get-togethers. It is particularly worth mentioning that yesterday, when the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty was signed, the Burmese Government further presented a gift of two thousand tons of rice and one thousand tons of salt to about one million Chinese inhabitants living in close proximity to the Sino-Burmese Boundary through officials designated by the Chinese Government. All this reflects the profound friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples and signifies that Sino-Burmese friendly relations have reached a new height. I would like, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government, to express

here once again our deep gratitude to His Excellency Prime Minister U Nu, His Excellency General Ne Win and all the other distinguished guests from Burma and, through you, to the Burmese people and the Government of the Union of Burma.

China and Burma are close neighbours joined by common mountains and rivers and a common boundary of more than two thousand kilometres in length. The border inhabitants of the two countries have always been very friendly toward each other, and they have formed a brotherly "*pauk-phaw*" relationship since ancient times. Some of them belong to the same nationalities, such as the Tai and the Shan, the Chingpo and the Kachin, the Kawa and the Wa. Some live in nearby villages and are on intimate terms as of one family. As relatives and friends they carry on intercourse without any discrimination. The Sino-Burmese Boundary Question was one inherited from history, and was also a product of imperialist policy of aggression. Since our two countries freed ourselves from imperialist oppression and attained independence, and particularly after the Prime Ministers of our two countries jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence in nineteen fifty four and made them principles guiding relations between the two countries, favourable conditions were created for the settlement of this question. Furthermore, both our Governments have always treasured the traditional friendship between the two countries and safeguarded the independence of their respective countries and the fundamental interests of Asian peace. Therefore, in settling the boundary question, they took account both of historical background and the present actualities and fixed the policy of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and friendly negotiation. Although in the course of the negotiations the two sides had some temporary differences due to various complicated reasons, historical, geographical, national and economic, yet the common desire of our two countries to settle the boundary question peacefully never wavered on this account. On the contrary, both sides made great effort to eliminate these differences, and eventually reached final agreement and signed the boundary treaty. Here, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government, to extend our thanks and respect to the Government of the Union of Burma, to His Excellency Prime Minister U Nu, to His Excellency General Ne Win and to all the other Burmese friends who have contributed to the settlement of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Question and to the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty.

The signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty has settled completely and thoroughly a complicated question which the Chinese and Burmese peoples had been eager to solve through several decades and made the Sino-Burmese Boundary running to over two thousand kilometres a boundary of peace and friendship. This will not only enable the inhabitants on the Chinese and Burmese borders to live in tranquility and well-being, but will also be beneficial to the peaceful construction of the Chinese and Burmese peoples and their friendly co-operation. The Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty is a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries as well as a brilliant model for the Asian peoples to live together on friendly terms and a good example of the settlement of boundary questions and other disputes between Asian countries.

Friends and comrades! while we are all so joyfully, so enthusiastically celebrating this extremely auspicious event, the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, imperialism and its lackeys are very much displeased with the reasonable settlement of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Question and the development of Sino-Burmese friendly relations. There are a handful of ill-intentioned people who, in order to pursue their aggressive expansionist policy, have been bent on undermining the solidarity between the Chinese and Burmese peoples by every means. They have tried their utmost to sow discord. However, things have developed in a direction entirely contrary to their wishes. Their vicious scheme to make use of the boundary question to undermine Sino-Burmese friendly relations has gone bankrupt ignominiously. That we are here today warmly greeting the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, the development in Sino-Burmese friendly relations and the victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence is in itself a most powerful answer and also the heaviest blow to them.

The signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty is fresh proof that the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Chinese Government is firm and unshakable. The Chinese Government wishes not only to live in friendship with its neighbours but also to coexist peacefully with all countries which cherish the same desire on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. We Chinese people will continue to fight, together with the Burmese people and all other peace-loving peoples, to oppose aggression and safeguard peace. We are convinced that as long as people of all countries in the world further unite, support each other and



October 13, 1960

**BURMA WEEKLY BULLETIN**

193

**"Long Live Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty"****Text of Prime Minister U Nu's Speech in Peking on October 1, before the signing of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty**

The first of October, 1960, will go down in history as a very special date. Not only is it the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in the celebration of which we are happy to participate, but it is the date on which a new chapter begins in the relations between Burma and China. The Treaty which our two Governments are about to conclude will, for the first time in history, bring into existence a completely delimited and demarcated boundary between our two countries, a boundary drawn up with the agreement of both sides, and therefore a boundary of peace and friendship.

What I have just said implies no reflection whatsoever on the traditional friendship which has happily existed between our two countries. But in the circumstances of today, when distance and barriers no longer make for inaccessibility, it is of the utmost importance that even the best of neighbours whose relationship is firmly founded on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence should know exactly where the territory of one ends and the territory of the other begins so as to be in a

wage a persistent struggle, the imperialist policies for aggression and war can certainly be defeated. The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the people of the whole world will surely win independence, progress, peace and victory.

The Chinese and Burmese peoples should not only support each other in their struggle to oppose colonialism and safeguard National Independence and their cause of safeguarding Asian and world peace; they should also render assistance to each other in developing their respective Independent National Economies. The Chinese people, holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, are making great efforts to build their motherland into a prosperous and mighty socialist country. At the same time, we also desire to see the Burmese people continuously achieve new successes in construction and heartily wish the Union of Burma growing prosperity and strength.

In conclusion, let us hail:

Long live the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty!

Long live peace and friendship between China and Burma!

Long live the kinsman-like friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples!

Long live the great solidarity of the peoples of Asia and the World!

Long live world peace (*Hsinhua*)!

position to apply faithfully the principle of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thus, what we are about to consummate today is a logical and essential extension of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence which our two countries helped to formulate in 1954. As such, it represents an advance in the world's struggle for peace.

As you know, this boundary settlement was not an easy achievement. There were many difficulties to overcome on both sides, some of them being inherent to the problem, and others being carried over from history. No progress could therefore have been made without the will on both sides to reach a settlement. Friendship, understanding, the spirit of mutual accommodation—these qualities, displayed to a high degree by both sides, have contributed to the present happy outcome. On behalf of the Government and people of the Union of Burma, let me take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China for the friendly and understanding attitude they have adopted towards this question. A special word of gratitude is due to Premier Chou En-lai, the principal architect on the Chinese side, of this Treaty. Premier Chou En-lai has been associated with this Treaty from its earliest beginnings. In the course of the negotiations on this question, he has always been friendly, courteous, patient and understanding. Even when difficulties seemed insurmountable, these qualities never deserted him. I would also like to mention, in this connection, Vice-Foreign Minister Chan Han-fu, and former Ambassador and currently Leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Joint Boundary Committee, Mr. Yao Chung-ming, both of whom have also been closely associated with every phase of this question. As immediate assistants to Premier Chou En-lai regarding this question, their contribution to the present happy consummation has been great and I wish to acknowledge this by thanking both of them.

A Special tribute is also due to the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee for its splendid work in the course of the last few months despite the most forbidding difficulties. Special mention must be made of the military and survey personnel of both sides who were engaged in work in the field during the Monsoon period. The strong sense of co-operation and understanding which permeated the work of the Joint Committee, at all levels, is a very good augury for the development of closer relations between our two countries.

Let me take this opportunity to emphasize that the Treaty which we are about to sign,

**MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER U NU TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. CHOU EN-LAI, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

As I cross the peaceful boundary between our two countries on my return from your friendly capital, I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the courtesies, kindness and warm friendship extended to me and my party during our visit, and for the hospitality lavished on us. We shall do our best to reciprocate during your eagerly anticipated visit to Rangoon next January.

My wife join me in sending both of you my warm regards and best wishes.

is a freely agreed settlement of the Burma-China boundary question. It would be ridiculous for anyone to suggest that this Treaty was imposed by Burma on a unwilling China. Besides, the whole history of the boundary question shows that the Chinese do not allow things to be imposed on them. The British Government tried for years to prevail on the Chinese to accept the watershed between the Irrawaddy and Salween Rivers as the boundary running north from the High Conical Peak, but the Chinese Government would have none of it, and it was thus that this section of the boundary remained undelimited when the British relinquished sovereignty over Burma. It is noteworthy, however, that in their negotiations with independent Burma, China readily agreed that all but a small portion—approximately 13 miles in the Hpimaw area—of this section of the boundary should follow the watershed. Similarly, the whole history of the Burmese people shows that they also do not allow things to be imposed on them. Even when they lost their independence to superior force, they never lost faith in their religion, their culture, their basic way of life and strong belief in the indestructibility of these fundamentals sustained them throughout the British occupation, and kept alive their will and determination to be free. It would therefore be equally ridiculous for anyone to suggest that this Treaty was imposed by China on Burma. When we sign it today we do so freely and on a basis of absolute equality, and in the conviction that its conclusion is in the best interests of Burma and Sino-Burmese Friendship and of Asian and World peace.

May the Treaty we are about to sign now usher in an era of closer friendship and deeper understanding between our two countries and peoples.

## "Our Mutual Friendship may benefit from your endeavours"

Text of Prime Minister U Nu's Speech delivered at Peking University on September 30

### STUDENTS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY,

It has always given me intense delight to see fresh eager young faces reflecting inquiring minds and intellectual endeavour. Today, that kind of pleasure is intensified to the highest degree as I have this rare opportunity of addressing you, students of Peking University, in an atmosphere of great cordiality. I am grateful to the authorities of your University for enabling me to have this opportunity, and I must thank you all for the warm welcome you have given me. I can sincerely say that the keen anticipation and pleasure, with which I looked forward to meeting you, has been amply justified.

Students of Peking University, you are no doubt aware of the purpose for which I have come to your great country, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and Premier Chou En-lai. This is a memorable and historic occasion for both our countries. For centuries past, Burma and China, as neighbours, have had close and generally cordial relations. In the cultural and economic fields, the Chinese people and the Burmese people have always had the most friendly and mutually advantageous exchanges. They have regarded each other as kinsmen throughout these centuries. Burmese colloquially call a Chinese "*Pauk-phaw*", which means "kinsman". But the boundaries between China and Burma had never been, until the present time, precisely delimited to the satisfaction of both parties or with the free and official concurrence of both countries. This state of affairs, you will agree, was not desirable, since it could lead to misunderstanding and unintentional friction even between good neighbours. Neither China nor Burma would have subscribed to any agreement imposed upon either country through any kind of pressure. Such a settlement must be to the satisfaction of both countries, and could have been arrived at only through negotiation and free and cordial exchange of views. It is a proud achievement for both our countries that such negotiations have been successfully carried through, and that the leaders of the Governments of both the countries are now able to sign the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty with complete confidence in the reality, the effectiveness and the durability of not only this treaty, but also of the mutual friendship and trust that exist between the two countries. That this has been achieved speaks volumes for the farsighted statesmanship of Premier Chou En-lai, the goodwill, understanding and sincerity shown by Mr. Yao Chung-ming and members of the Chinese Delegation in the course of the discussions, and

the patient and painstaking staff-work put in by members of the Joint Boundary Commission and the Joint Survey Teams. You might say that given goodwill, sincerity and determination to work out a fair and reasonable solution, on both sides, the successful outcome of the negotiations was a foregone conclusion. Ah, but that is the very core of the matter. Whether it is between individuals or between nations, the important factor is to ensure the existence and exercise of goodwill, sincerity, friendly sentiments and mutual trust to such a degree that they will remain firm and unshaken even when difficulties arise and even when apparently divergent views are discussed. The negotiations leading to the agreement between our two countries have throughout been very cordial. We had some difficulties, but they were surmounted, because of the pervading atmosphere of cordiality and goodwill. But we can take it as a general axiom that it is only when goodwill, sincerity, friendship and mutual trust exist that a give-and-take attitude is possible, paving the way to the successful completion of negotiations. It is through such goodwill, sincerity, friendship and mutual trust that China and Burma have now solved the boundary question, a problem that had been of such long-standing duration stretching into centuries.

Students of Peking University, I shall only be expressing an evident truth when I say that as university students you are going to have a very important role to play in the national life of your country. You will soon be in the forefront of those who are working to build a great and strong nation. You will soon be effectively helping your country to take ever larger strides and ever greater leaps forward towards the achievement of your national goals. You are the future leaders of your country, and in your hands will lie one day the destiny of your country to be moulded and shaped by you. As future participants in the building of the great edifice of your national life, it behoves you to be keenly aware of another great edifice that has been built now, and for which also you will have to assume responsibility in co-operation with others. I refer to the edifice of sincere friendship, goodwill and mutual trust between our two countries that has been built now, and that is symbolised and evidenced by the signing of the Sino-Burmese treaties. It should be your task, as much as the task of university students and others in my own country, to ensure that this great edifice, this shining beacon, this landmark of friendship and mutual trust endures to the end of time. It is a sacred trust that has been placed in your hands. I am fully confident that you will do your

part in maintaining this great edifice of friendship between our two countries, in all its pristine freshness and glory. The enthusiasm that has been generated by this mutual friendship must not lose its momentum, and a very large measure of responsibility for maintaining this momentum must fall on you, university students, as future leaders of your country. Maintaining this edifice of mutual friendship is a great and noble task, and it is a task the thought of which will, I am sure, inspire you to the utmost heights of accomplishment in your studies and training. You will, I hope, be spurred on to greater efforts in your everyday work by the consciousness that you will be partners with us in maintaining undiminished and untarnished the splendours of the great edifice of friendship and mutual trust between our two countries.

Students of Peking University, it has been a great pleasure as well as a great privilege for me to have had this opportunity of addressing you. I thank you for the courtesy and enthusiasm with which you have listened to me. May you successfully attain the goals of your academic career and training, so that both your country and our mutual friendship may benefit from your endeavours. May Sino-Burmese Friendship endure for ever.

### U Nu's Speech at Peking Rally

(from page 191)

- (4) Equality of status and undertaking of mutually beneficial tasks;
- (5) Peaceful Co-existence of countries with different social, political and economic systems.

If we carefully ponder over these Five Principles, we will find that in the context of the present world situation, they are principles which should be observed and practised by every country in the world.

It is because the People's Republic of China has applied these Five Principles that it has been possible at last to settle completely the Sino-Burmese Border question which had remained unsolved for nearly a hundred years. It is because the People's Republic of China has faithfully observed these Five Principles that it has been possible for our two countries to sign the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, freely, willingly and to our mutual satisfaction.

Moreover, we on our part, believing as we do in the validity and the vitality of these Five Principles, shall put our faith entirely in these Principles so far as the future is concerned. In our relations with all other countries, we shall sincerely and faithfully

October 13, 1960

**BURMA WEEKLY BULLETIN**

195

## Farewell Address in Peking

Text of Speech delivered by the Hon'ble U Nu at his Farewell Banquet in Peking on October 3

YOUR EXCELLENCY RESPECTED PRIME MINISTER CHOU EN-LAI AND FRIENDS,

This evening, on the eve of our departure from the great and beautiful capital of the People's Republic of China, we feel highly honoured and privileged to have this opportunity to play host to our great friend, Premier Chou En-lai, and his distinguished colleagues. As we get together here for this farewell banquet, we are both overjoyed and saddened. We are overjoyed because we are with our kinsmen whose warm affection and care and whose generous hospitality so lavishly showered upon us have completely overwhelmed us. We are saddened because we know that soon we have to bid farewell to our kinsmen.

The Burmese people fondly refer to the Chinese people as "*Pauk-phaw*", Kinsman. This word "*Pauk-phaw*" is not of recent origin; nor is it an empty word. It is a word that we have inherited from our forefathers. It is a word that represents the sentiments of kinsmanship which the Burmese people have for the Chinese people. It is therefore evident that these sentiments of kinsmanship which the Burmese and Chinese peoples have for each other provide a firm basis for their relationship of good neighbourliness and fruitful co-operation in all the fields of common interest.

It is true that during the long period that the Burmese and Chinese peoples were subject to foreign domination, there was little fruitful contact between them and consequently not much opportunity for these sentiments of kinsmanship to develop and find expression. Nevertheless, they endured and have stood the test of time. As soon as the Burmese and Chinese people regained their complete indepen-

dence and were in a position once again to express themselves freely, they lost little time in re-establishing their close contact. During the earliest years of our independence, pre-occupations with domestic problems in both countries prevented immediate contact. It was not therefore until June 1954 that I had the privilege of personally meeting Premier Chou En-lai, who at my invitation paid a two-day visit to Rangoon on his way back from Geneva to Peking. We discussed the question of the promotion of the Sino-Burmese Friendship and Co-operation. We agreed that the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence should be the guiding principles in the building up of the edifice of Sino-Burmese Friendship and Co-operation.

The traditional Sino-Burmese Friendship thus reinforced by the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence opened a new chapter in our relations. It has enabled us to settle the long-standing question of the boundary between our two countries to our mutual satisfaction. Something which has never happened in the history of the two countries has now been accomplished. The recent conclusion of the boundary treaty and that of the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression last January has carried our friendship a stage further, and I think it may be said that friendship and understanding between our two countries has now been firmly established.

On this occasion, there are about 300 Burmese citizens visiting Peking. The number is undoubtedly large, but it is small compared to the numbers who wished to come, but who were prevented from doing so because of transportation difficulties. Had transportation between Rangoon and Peking been easy, I believe that no less than three hundred thousands of our citizens would be here for this historic occasion. In Burma we have a saying "when the home is pleasant, it attracts visitors." Proverbial Chinese hospitality and friendship between Burma and China have had a magnetic attraction for our people.

As you all know, the Burmese guests include politicians, businessmen, civil and military officials, stage and movie stars, journalists, athletes and Burmese boxers. Indeed, they include people in all walks of life. It was my suggestion that they should come here for this occasion, a suggestion which my friend Premier Chou En-lai readily accepted. My idea in including them was to further consolidate and strengthen Sino-Burmese Friendship. To establish true friendship between two countries, it is not sufficient merely for the

leaders at the top to reach understanding among themselves. Such understanding has to be broad-based, and must embrace persons in all walks of life. This was my purpose in bringing such a large number of people and I apologise for any inconvenience which may have been caused to our hosts and also for any failing on the part of any of our people.

When friendship and amity exists between two countries it is all too often taken for granted. But the value of friendship is realized only when it no longer exists. It is just like a room full of air. As long as things are normal, one does not even notice that one is breathing. But as soon as the air becomes polluted, the need for pure air at once make itself felt. What the world suffers from today is lack of friendship. Fear, suspicion, hate unfortunately stalk the earth. These are all destructive. Hate destroys whereas love and friendship create. I believe that the friendship between China and Burma will last because it is built on firm rocks. Premier Chou En-lai, who has been a leading architect in the construction of this edifice of friendship will live long in the memories of our people. It is my confident expectation that both our peoples will carry forward into the future the policy which we have set out for ourselves during the past few years, and that the edifice of Sino-Burmese Friendship which we have jointly built will stand, untarnished and indestructible, for all time.

Before I conclude let me say how deeply touched we all are by the kinsmanlike reception and generous hospitality so lavishly showered upon us during our stay in this beautiful city and let me express our profound thanks. Let me also assure you that we are eagerly looking forward to our re-union on the occasion of our National Day in January next year.

May I request you to join me in a toast to the Eternal Friendship between the Burmese and Chinese peoples, to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the well-being of its people, to the great victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence to Asian and world peace, to the health of Marshal Chen Yi, Madame Chen Yi, Marshal Ho Lung and Madame Ho Lung, and the other members of the Chinese Government, to the health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and Madame Teng Ying Chao, to the health of the other distinguished Chinese guests, to the health of his Excellency Liu Shao Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and to the health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse Tung.

practise these Principles, guided by them as a wayfarer is guided by a shining light on a dark night.

We fully believe that you also, our dear friends will conduct your relations with others likewise, putting your faith in these Five Principles and being guided by them as by a shining light.

May the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence gain universal acceptance!

May Sino-Burmese Friendship remain strong and firm for ever!

Long live the great Leader Mao Tse Tung!  
Long live Chairman Liu Shao Chi!  
Long live Premier Chou En-lai!



The Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai affixing their signatures to the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty on behalf of the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China respectively at the People's Hall in Peking at 5-50 p.m. Peking Time on October 1, while General Ne Win and other Burmese and Chinese dignitaries look on



Group photo taken of the Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu, Bogyoke Ne Win and heads of various Burmese delegations to China with Chairman Mao Tse Tung, Chairman Liu Shao Chi and Premier Chou En-lai and other top ranking leaders of the People's Republic of China on September 29 as a memento to mark the signing of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty

*Summary Political China*

5.4.4.1  
5.4.5  
5.4.6